



WANTED.
A BOARDER or two in the Medical line, in a private Family, who will have an opportunity of acquiring a complete knowledge of the Materia Medica, and the Practice of Pharmacy and Chymistry.
Enquire at Mr Reid, at the Printing-Office, Parliament-cloze.

THE SCHOOL of ERROL, in the county of Perth, being now vacant, the Heritors and Minister of the parish wish to have the vacancy supplied at Martinmas next, by a person well qualified for teaching English, Writing, Arithmetic, and Latin. The salary, together with the school-fees lately raised, and the emoluments of scribe-clerk, will, at a moderate computation, amount to 50l. Sterling annually. Candidates for the office are desired to transmit proper certificates of their qualification and moral character, to Mr Johnson Minister of Errol, and that on or before the 1st of November next. But none will be received from any person who has views to the Ministry.

From the ROYAL JAMAICA GAZETTE, of June 30. 1781.

To his Excellency Don DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO, Captain General, and Governor of the City of Havannah.

May it please your Excellency,
WE, the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, prisoners in the college of St Peter, in the city of Merida, beg leave, with the utmost humility and respect, to represent to your Excellency, that having settled in the Bay of Honduras, by virtue of the last treaty of peace, in that defenceless, unprovided state, which the 17th article of the said treaty prescribes, without the least advice or intelligence of war being proclaimed betwixt the two Crowns, St George's Key being the principal place of our residence in said Bay, were, on the 15th day of September 1779, at day light in the morning, surrounded by a considerable armed force, under the command of Don Joseph Rosado, Governor of Bacalar, to whom we surrendered ourselves prisoners of war without making the least resistance, delivering up our negroes, our money and plate, agreeable to the stipulation made by him for that purpose; and, in consequence of this solemn promise to the magistrates, that the inhabitants, with their wearing apparel, should be sent to Bacalar without plunderage or molestation. That so far from this promise being complied with, the officers who had the charge of conducting us and our families thither, on our arrival at the lookout of St Antonio in the Rio Honda, refused to furnish the crafts necessary to carry us and our baggage from thence to Bacalar; by which means some of us were compelled to proceed thither, leaving behind our chests, containing wearing apparel, to be forwarded after us, so soon as crafts could be procured for that purpose. That so far from the officers complying with that part of their duty, they, in violation of Don Joseph Rosado's solemn promise to the proprietors, permitted the chests to be broke open, and the effects to be taken from thence, and distributed amongst those who were most active in committing the robbery. That notwithstanding we made application to the commanding officer at Bacalar, complaining in the strongest terms of the cruelty and injustice of such proceedings, which had reduced many of us to the utmost distress, no redress could be obtained. Under these disagreeable circumstances, may it please your Excellency, and after tarrying a few days at Bacalar, we were sent off for Merida, in the most inclement season of the year, where we arrived after a journey of 30 days, the first part of it being through a mere wilderness of forty leagues, and in roads that were almost impassable; many of the women and children were much hurt by frequent falls from the mules, and the lives of the whole at times greatly endangered. On our arrival in this city, we were lodged in the college of St Peter, allowed only one ryal per day for our subsistence, and notwithstanding all the necessities of life are risen considerably in price, no alteration hath been made therein, and we are at this time struggling against poverty and distress; for such of us as were so fortunate as to have our wearing apparel, have naturally been induced, from a sense of humanity, to spare a part thereof to our suffering fellow-subject, as well as dispose of such as could be spared from immediate use, in order to purchase those necessities of life which our scanty allowance would not afford. That the whole is now nearly worn out without the least prospect of getting a fresh supply, it being impossible, from the allowance of one ryal per day, that any part thereof can be saved to appropriate to that purpose.

We beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that amongst the number of us prisoners in this city, which is ninety-five, there are fourteen women, twenty-four children, and twelve infirm men, so that the residue form but a very inconsiderable number of effective people, and which, we think, can never be deemed a sufficient object for keeping us in captivity, so much beyond all reasonable expectation, and so contrary to the usage and custom of all other nations, who, for the ease and benefit of their subjects, have established those modes of exchange, which so strongly contribute towards mitigating the hardships and miseries of war. We beg leave further to assure your Excellency, that many of us are men of rank and character in life, and deserving of that respect and indulgence which, for reasons unknown, hath hitherto been, and still continues to be, withheld from us: That no distinction has been made between us and the common mariners who are lodged in the same prison, and allowed one ryal per day equally with ourselves. We trust that our situation will appear to your Excellency to be truly disagreeable, when it is considered, that from the circumstances of Governor Rosado's quitting St George's Key in the precipitate manner he did, bringing away some of the inhabitants prisoners, and leaving the rest at liberty, husbands are separated from their wives, wives from their husbands, and children from their parents, whose great distress and natural feelings, on so melancholy an occasion, are sufficient to excite pity and compassion in the most obdurate heart. That deprived of those slaves, who hitherto were accustomed to work for them, they are reduced to the necessity of performing, in the prison, every hard and laborious service, which their distressed situation re-

quires, and which of course falls very heavy upon them. That in all other countries, the practice of keeping women and children close prisoners is neither known or permitted; nor is it customary to debar men of rank and character (whose only crime is that of being unfortunate) the liberty of walking at large, on condition of their good and peaceable behaviour, and of repairing to the place of their confinement every evening at a reasonable hour. This indulgence is granted to prisoners in the island of Jamaica, as well as in all other islands in the West-Indies belonging to his Britannic Majesty: an indulgence which we conceived to be due to us as men of credit and character, which we have made repeated applications for to Don Robert Ribas, Governor of this province, as well as for an additional daily allowance; or of being sent to the Havannah, where there is a probability of our profiting from the exchange of prisoners, which we understand has already taken place; all which has constantly been refused, and we are now given to understand, that the cause of our detention here proceeds from the packet which carried the first account of our captivity being taken by the English on her passage to Old Spain, and in consequence thereof it is become necessary to forward thither a fresh list of our names, and that until an answer is received from thence, we must remain prisoners here. This, may it please your Excellency, is a very melancholy reflection to men, who have already undergone one twelvemonth's disagreeable imprisonment, and who are still left to struggle against every difficulty and distress which must naturally attend a further confinement; for, notwithstanding the loss of our property is great, it must be, and is considered by us as nothing, in comparison of the loss of our liberty, which threatens the destruction of what little effects may yet be preserved in the hands of our fellow subjects, and on which alone the future welfare of us and our helpless families depends. We further beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that in addition to the circumstance of only one ryal per day for our allowance, we have to add the melancholy prospect of an approaching famine, which this province is now threatened with, for the scarcity of corn is already become so great, that it is with the utmost difficulty we can procure any for our money; and even in that case, not a sufficiency for our subsistence; a circumstance which naturally leads us to reflect on the cruel and hard fate which is still likely to attend us, and which requires all the patience and fortitude which the human mind can possibly exert. And hear we entreat your Excellency to reflect on the trifling advantage that can possibly be derived from the captivity of a set of unhappy wretches, two thirds of whose number consist of women, children, aged, and infirm persons, with hardly clothes sufficient to cover their nakedness, exempt from pity, charity, and humanity, with no prospect of relief, but what may be obtained from your Excellency, whose authority and exalted station, we are well assured, fully enable you to afford, and which we most earnestly beseech your Excellency to exert in our behalf, by giving the necessary orders to the Governor of this province, to forward us as soon as possible to the Havannah, where we shall be under the immediate direction of your Excellency, and of course indulged with the liberty common to all prisoners in the time of war, of being exchanged in our turn, or, if any difficulty should arise in the want of shipping to carry us from hence, that your Excellency will order down to Campeachy, such one of the English flags of truce as may hereafter arrive from Jamaica, or any other place belonging to his Britannic Majesty; or if no flag should arrive in any reasonable time, that your Excellency in your wisdom and discretion shall judge most proper. We assure your Excellency, that what we have here represented is strictly true, and we trust the request we now make will appear to your Excellency as no more than just and reasonable, and that as a friend to humanity, and the natural rights of mankind, your Excellency will afford us that relief which we so earnestly solicit, and which our present situation so strongly requires. We pray God may preserve your Excellency and your family many happy years.

Signed for and in behalf of his Britannic Majesty's subjects, prisoners in the city of Merida, Oct. 20, 1780.

PATRICK OGILVY,
THOMAS POTTS.

Having heard so many confused accounts of the insurrection in Peru, we thought it our duty to the Public to endeavour to obtain some authentic information on the subject; our endeavours have not been unsuccessful; and we are happy to be able to lay the following particulars before our readers, who need not doubt their authenticity.

A DISPUTE between a Curate and a Corregidor was the first cause of this insurrection. The former did not make the gospel the rule of his conduct, and the Corregidor reproved him, not so much from a sense of duty and religion, as from a desire to shew his consequence and authority: The Corregidor therefore, hearing that the priest led an immoral life, sent for him, and, without any more ceremony, threatened him with the rigour of the law, if he did not alter his conduct. The priest who did not suppose that he was to reform in the course of a day, was resolved to be merry, and to take a double dose of pleasure, before he bid adieu to it for ever. The Corregidor was informed of this; and some good-natured person having, at the same time, suggested to him that it was merely through contempt for his authority that the priest had acted, the Corregidor had his reverence thrown into prison, and sequestered his property. The Curate found means to inform the bishop of Cusco of the attack made by the Corregidor on the privileges of the church; his Lordship felt the greatest indignation, not against the priest for his scandalous way of living, but against the Corregidor, for having encroached upon his prerogative, in imprisoning one of his clergy, and upon that ground excommunicated him. A priest in prison, and a Corregidor excommunicated could not be without partisans, who widened the breach between the church and the law. The Corregidor appealed to the archbishop of Lima, as metropolitan; his Grace felt indignation that it was not himself who had

pronounced the sentence of excommunication, and took it as merely to spite his suffragan of Cusco.

Things were in this state, when the great Barigel, or Prevost of the Visitor General arrived, in order to make out a new list of the inhabitants, without distinction of Indians, Mestices, or Mulattoes, for the purpose of laying on new taxes. The excommunicated Corregidor was busy in making the necessary arrangements to forward the views of government. The Caciques, and particularly Tupac Aymara (whose Spanish name is Don Joseph Casimir Bonifacio Tapamara, lineally descended from the Imperial family of the Incas, whose empire was extinguished by the death of Atabalipa, the last Emperor of Peru, who was murdered in 1541 by order of Don Diego D'Almagro, the associate of Francis Pizarro) formed the bold resolution of arresting the Corregidor. This Tupac Aymara was Cacique of the province, and a professed friend to the priest. Ariaga (for that was the Corregidor's name) was invited to dine with the Cacique: but just as he was sitting down to table, he was seized, and thrown into prison, loaded with irons, and was so strictly watched, that he could not write to any person or so much as see a friend. He was brought to trial in a few days; and the descendant of the Incas compelled the Corregidor to subscribe a circular letter to the principal Caciques of the Indians, desiring that they would attend at Tinta, to be present at an execution that was to take place, by the King's orders, on the feast of St Charles. Ariaga having performed what the Indian prince required, the letter brought a vast concourse of people to Tinta. On the eve of the feast of St Charles, Tupac caused the Corregidor's sentence to be read to him, in which it was set forth, that by the King's order he was condemned to be hanged.

Ariaga finding it impossible to extricate himself, resolved to make a virtue of necessity; and arming himself with fortitude, resigned himself to his fate; he desired that he might have the happiness to receive the sacrament before his execution: Tupac, far from refusing his request, had given orders before hand, that the ministers of the church should attend him.

On the day appointed for the execution, the great square was crowded, and the militia under arms, to preserve the peace. At nine o'clock in the morning, the sacrament was carried solemnly to the prison; and Ariaga received it with all possible fervour. At twelve the Corregidor was brought out, under a strong guard of Indians well armed, at whose head rode Tupac, on a fine white horse; on each side were the other Indian Caciques, mounted on black horses. When they arrived at the gallows, which had been fixed in the great square, Tupac caused the Corregidor's sentence to be read so loud, that the crowd might hear it. In the sentence it was positively asserted, that the execution was to take place, in consequence of an express command of the King. The unfortunate Corregidor had then a habit of the Order of St Francis put on, that he might thus die a member of that order: All this time there was not an executioner to be found: Tupac ordered one of the Corregidor's slaves to execute the sentence, under pain of being hanged himself. The faithful slave threw himself at the feet of Tupac, and with tears intreated him to dispense with his services on the present occasion, declaring at the same time, that he should die with grief, if he should execute the sentence. The poor fellow went further, and implored mercy for what he called the best of masters: But Tupac was inflexible; and he sternly commanded the slave to obey: The latter, to save his own life, put the rope about his master's neck, and tying it to the gallows, he took him in his arms, and leaped with him off the ladder. The weight of two men snapped the rope, and they both fell together. At the sight of this, the Friars, who had attended the Corregidor in his devotions, threw themselves at the feet of Tupac, and entreated him to spare Ariaga, who was still alive; and told him, that in Spain it was the custom to pardon a criminal, if the rope should break with his weight. But Tupac was unmoved with their supplications; and, with an air of inflexibility, told the Friars, that it was impossible to pardon a criminal, whom the King himself had condemned to die. Another rope was therefore got, and the poor slave being obliged to go through the terrible office that had been imposed upon him, the Corregidor was hanged. His body was kept hanging three days; and at the end of that time Tupac gave his friends leave to take him down, and bury him with all the funeral pomp usual at the interment of Corregidores.

In the mean time Tupac, reflecting upon the consequences that he might naturally expect after such an act, began to take measures to prevent them, by assembling such a force as should enable him to make head against the Governor: He soon mustered a body of 200 of the militia, and 5000 Indians, who joined him in consequence of a proclamation he had issued, in which he promised two reals a day to every soldier, four to every serjeant, and six to every officer.

The Corregidor of Cusco hearing, in the mean time, how Tupac had treated the Corregidor of Tinta, assembled 300 of the militia, and gave the command to the most skillful officers, enjoining them, at the same time, to use all means to get Tupac into their power, and to send him to Cusco. At the close of the second or third day after this detachment had set out, they arrived at an Indian village, which they found totally deserted, the people having all joined Tupac's standard. The officers imagined they could not get a better place to lodge in that night; and therefore they and their detachment took up their quarters in the village. The Indians returned about day-break, and finding the Spaniards asleep in their huts, fell upon them, and immediately put 160 of them to the sword; the others fled to the church for refuge, and barricaded the gate; but that did not save them: For Tupac coming up with a body of men, and not caring to force the barricade, ordered his people to fire the church; his orders were soon obeyed, and all the Spaniards, except five or six, perished in this flames. These five or six were all who got back alive to Cusco, out of 300, to tell the sad story of their disaster.

(To be continued.)

From the LONDON GAZETTE Oct. 6.

Dresden, September 9.

YESTERDAY his Serene Highness Prince Charles, brother to the Elector, died here, after a tedious illness, in the thirtieth year of his age, to the great grief of the whole Electoral family.

War-Office, October 6. 1781.

3d Regiment of dragons, Abraham Whitaker, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Lyde Browne.
15th Regiment of light dragons, Captain Lewis Majendie, of 23d dragons, to be Captain of a troop, vice Jonathan Thomas.
20th Regiment of light dragons, Quarter-Master Samuel Goddard to be Cornet, vice Jonathan Blackwell.
21st Regiment of light dragons, Thomas Schutz, Gent. to be Cornet, vice William Gilbert Child.
22d Regiment of light dragons, Surgeon John McCulloch, of 59th foot, to be Surgeon.
9th Regiment of foot, Brevet Major John Money to be Major, vice Gordon Forbes.
14th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Tickell, of Captain Smollet Campbell's Independent Company, to be Lieutenant, vice Gavin King.
53d Regiment of foot, Ensign William Oldham, of 62d foot, to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice Henry Wilde.
78th Regiment of foot, Archibald Ingram, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Honorable Hugh Sandilands.
83d Regiment of foot, Captain William Calhel, from half pay in the late 87th foot, to be Captain, vice Alexander Dowe.
101st Regiment of foot, Sergeant Jeremiah Radcliffe, of 51st foot, to be Quarter-Master. Hospital Mate Allen to be Surgeon.
102d Regiment of foot, Sergeant Benjamin Garnet, of 51st foot, to be Quarter-Master. Hospital Mate Thomas Kerr to be Surgeon.
Captain William Calhel, of 83d foot, to be Major in the Army.
Ensign Robert Patrick, of 95th foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain Frederick Augustus Wetherall's Independent Company of foot.
Ensign Hugh Allgood Hanford, of 90th foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain Thomas Gunter Browne's Independent Company of foot.
Ensign William Miles, of 60th foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain Arthur Pynel's Independent Company of foot.
James Corry Nicholson, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain J. Richmond Webb Humphreys's Independent Company of foot.
Ensign Buckworth Herne, of 90th foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain William Carruthers's Independent Company of foot.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Oct. 5.

Extract of a letter from Ostend, dated 29th September. The Maria Cornelia, Captain Peter Hugeron, an Imperial ship, from Ostend bound to St Thomas's was drove on shore in a violent storm, in attempting to make the harbour from the road; part of the cargo saved; the hull of the ship is sold for £700 current. There were many wrecks on the coast the 25th, a Swedish vessel in ballast near this place; three or four near Blankenberg; two said to be Swedish, without a sail on board, and one a Danish ship from the West Indies. Towards Dunkirk there are also three or four, one of which a large Swedish ship bound to Bristol, with naval stores.

The Reine Jeanne, from St Domingo to Nantes, is taken and carried into Crookhaven by the Alert privateer of Alderney, Captain Falaise.

The Pilgrim, Hobkirk, from East Florida to London, loaded with 1500 barrels of turpentine, is taken by a Philadelphia privateer, and carried into that port.

The Dispatch, from Jamaica to Charlestown, was drove on shore by some American privateers, near Charlestown, and totally lost.

The London, Richardson, has received considerable damage in a gale of wind at Charlestown, in which she was obliged to cut away her masts; several ships drove on shore, but got off.

The Glisde, Thompson, arrived at North Shields, and the Jenny, Lummore, of that place, run foul of each other, off Flamborough Head, and the Jenny being loaded, immediately sunk; three of her hands are said to be lost.

Fanny, Strawberry, from Peterburgh to Londonderry, was taken by Captain Fall, and ransomed for 3000 guineas.

The Nautilus, Webber, and Nancy, Bennett, from Dartmouth, is arrived at Newfoundland, after being taken by the Americans, and given up again without plundering.

The Enterprise privateer of London, Captain Dennis, has taken and carried into Limrick the Thomas, Smith, from Boston to Cadiz, and Betsey, Harding, of ditto from Port-au-Prince to Bilbao, both loaded with sugar, cocoa, tobacco, &c.

The Betsey, Goater, from Halifax to the Leeward Islands, is taken and carried into New England.

The Hero, Gordon, from Glasgow, was well off David's Head the 26th ult.

The Kent, Taylor, from the Baltic, is drove on shore on the Lincolnshire coast.

The Tiger, Sproule, from Jamaica to Whitehaven, put back with the fleet, and having met with considerable damage, is condemned at Jamaica as unfit to proceed on the voyage.

From the London Papers, Oct. 6.

Leghorn, Sept. 12. Last Friday arrived in our Road a Tuscan brigantine, Captain Jacques Castelli, from Algiers, with a cargo of marble for making statues. She failed from Marseilles for Rouen, and on her passage was taken by the Hazard an English privateer, and conducted to Mahon, where her cargo was adjudged a legal prize, as being destined for a French port; and she was sent for London, under the conduct of an English Captain, with a prize flag. In her passage she was met by an Algerine chebec, who perceiving the Tuscan flag, notwithstanding the other small one she carried as a prize flag, took her and carried her into Algiers, where, on the solicitation of the English Consul, she was set at liberty by order of the Dey, and is arrived here, where she is performing quarantine.

Toulon, Sept. 12. M. de Rofa, the Spanish Consul at Marseilles, is arrived here with some instructions from his Court relative to the approaching arrival of the Spanish ships which are to take on board our troops for Mahon. The ships are daily expected, as well as the regiments, which are to be employed in the expedition. Every thing is prepared for their putting to sea as soon as possible; and in the mean time the Baron de Salis, inspector of the troops in Provence, exercises the regiments here daily in performing evolutions, and firing at a mark.

Hague, Sept. 16. The French privateer, the Marquis de Poignac, from Havre de Grace, Capt. Lacombe, which had entered the Texel, after having two English ships, and forced three others on shore, failed again on the 2d instant, but a very violent gale of wind obliged her to return again to this road; she was under the necessity of throwing all her guns over-board and is much damaged.

From the ROYAL SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Charlestown, Aug. 18. A letter from Combahee-ferry, dated Aug. 8. informs us, that Major Frazer, with a party of 2 South Carolina Dragoons, being the day before, on a patrol towards Ashepoo-ferry, took some prisoners, from whom he got intelligence of a Major Cooper, with 80 volunteers, being sent out by Col. Harden, to attack our cavalry. Major Frazer immediately went out in quest of Cooper's party, and, by making a detour of 16 miles, came very unexpectedly on them in a swamp, between Parson's plantations and Combahee. Fifteen of the rebels were killed on the spot, and four taken prisoners. Our loss was Quarter-master Lane, and one dragoon killed, another dragoon was wounded in the arm. The

position of the rebels was very favourable for defence; our cavalry being obliged to force through a very deep swamp, which took the horses up to their bellies, and while embarrassed in it, were exposed to the enemy's fire.

Charlestown, Aug. 22. The following is an extract of a letter from his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, to Col. Lord Rawdon, dated New-York, July 13, 1781. "When my last letter to Carolina was written, the particulars of the action your Lordship had with Gen. Greene, near Camden, on the 25th of April, (which I have since learnt from your letters to Lord Cornwallis) had not reached me, otherwise I should have before this time expressed my acknowledgments to your Lordship, for the very important service which you rendered to your country on that day."

"I now beg that you will be pleased to accept of my warmest thanks yourself, and offer the same also to the officers and men who served under your command, for their distinguished conduct on that occasion."

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Brigadier-Generals O'Hara, Paterson, Gould, Dalrymple, and Stirling, to act as Major-Generals, until his Majesty's pleasure is known; and the Right Hon. Lord Rawdon to serve as Brigadier-General to the Provincial troops.

Extract of a letter from St Augustine, Aug. 11.

"We are not under the smallest alarm here respecting the threatened visit from the Spaniards. Late information from the westward says, that Galvez finds himself not much at ease in his newly acquired territory. Our well affected Indians have gone down in multitudes upon the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi, and committed great depredations. It appears pretty well authenticated, that the Spanish men of war are gone to convoy the fleet from the Havannah to Europe; in that case all expeditions from thence must be laid aside for the present."

Basseterre, St Christopher's, July 13. On the 2d of July, after signing the capitulation of Tobago, the soldiery, when pillaging the town of Scarborough, killed Mr Alexander Durwood, in the house of Mr Alexander Steven; they assigned no reason, but that they suspected there was money in the house, which he would not deliver; they stabbed him in seven different places with bayonets, and cut him in the head in a most shocking manner; his friends and the inhabitants complained to the Marquis de Bouille, but they got no redress. There were burned by order of the Marquis, to frighten the inhabitants to surrender, three plantations on the 1st, and on the morning of the 2d of July; and through every part of the country, where the troops marched, they plundered every plantation, and what they could not carry off they destroyed. The household furniture of the inhabitants in the town of Scarborough, was carried on board the Pluton, a 74 gun ship.

L O N D O N.

This morning a private letter, which had been received by a capital house in the city, was sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, giving the information that a ship had been spoken with from Virginia, which had Lord Cornwallis's dispatches on board for government; but the master had collected no farther intelligence concerning them, than that the packet failed on the first of September. Another private letter has been also received at the Admiralty, stating somewhat more circumstantially, and with stronger appearance of accuracy and authenticity, that the vessel, in which the dispatches alluded to above are conveyed, is the Charlotte packet, Capt. Clark, and that it left Charlestown on the 21st of August; so that it may be hourly expected in this country. This is the whole of the information that has been received respecting the important dispatches from America; and our readers may rest assured, that no official accounts had arrived, as has been erroneously represented in several of the public prints, when this paper went to press. *Eng. Chron.*

Advices also, of a private nature, have been received at the same department, with the intelligence that Sir Samuel Hood had been seen, with the fleet under his command all well, and within two days fail of New-York; that Mons. Bougainville had been also met with, steering for Rhode Island, and within four days fail of that place; so that if no extraordinary accident intervenes the English and French fleets will arrive at the great scene of action within two days of each other. *Ibid.*

Government have received information of a most flattering nature, with respect to the situation and operations of the French fleet now lying at Boston. These accounts state, that their ships are in the greatest want of hands, and that the principal cause of their retiring to that port was, that they might supply the deficiency from the inhabitants. In this, however, they have been entirely disappointed; and, after having laid there for some time disgraced and inactive, they have been obliged, as their last resource, to distribute a thousand of their land-forces amongst their different ships, and prepare for co-operating as well as they can with Mons. Bougainville, with whom they are to act in conjunction. The same intelligence adds, that Washington and Rochambeau had retreated 60 miles up the country from New-York, owing to a most uncommon desertion which has taken place in the army of the former, hundreds having come, at several different times, in a body, to join the royal army at New-York, while they remained in that vicinity. It was this circumstance, it is now understood, that prevented the American chiefs from putting their original intention into execution with respect to this important garrison, the desertion having commenced immediately on their quitting Rhode Island, in which place the men were sufficiently secured against defection, but availed themselves of the first opportunity the moment they got upon the continent. These accounts further add, that de Grasse is on his way home; and that Mons. Bougainville for certain succeeds to the chief command, and not Mons. Vaudreuil, as mentioned in some of the public prints. De Grasse will be put under an arrest immediately on his arrival in France, to undergo a trial by a Court Martial. *Ibid.*

Yesterday there was a levee at St James's; after it broke up a Privy Council was held.

The same day General Vaughan, lately arrived from the West Indies, was at Court, and was introduced to his Majesty.

The same day Colonel Ferguson, lately arrived from Tobago, was at Court, and had a long conference with the King.

Yesterday Admiral Sir Richard Hughes kissed the King's hand at St James's, on his promotion to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and at the same time took leave of the King on his setting off for Deal to hoist his flag on board one of the new commissioned ships in the Downs.

Mr Ferguson, late Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Tobago, is brother to the unfortunate Colonel Ferguson, killed some time since in America, and son of the late Lord Pittfour.

Lord Dunmore goes first to New York, and afterwards to Charlestown, there to be invested with a command; and as soon as his Lordship has conquered Virginia, he is to govern it.

Expresses are ready waiting at Harwich and Bridlington, near Flamborough Head, to transmit to Government the earliest accounts of the expected action with the Dutch.

It is a great doubt whether Sir George Rodney will go out in a command again, unless it may be in such a *sinistre* as that of the Channel fleet: Having realised near 300,000l. and being so far advanced in life, his friends strongly solicit him to remain at home; and as his Majesty has likewise told the Admiral he will dispense with his services abroad, it is imagined he will spend the remainder of his life at home, and assist occasionally in the naval councils of his country.

A report has been very prevalent for some days past upon 'Change, that Port Mahon had certainly capitulated, though it has not been generally believed, as that place is known to be in a posture of defence not likely to be reduced to capitulation speedily; it has therefore been attributed to the ingenuity of the stock-jobbing gentry, who are perfect adepts in creating information of this kind; and they had the less difficulty in propagating this report, since the publication of the foreign mails; but ministry hourly expect to hear from thence, when the doubt will be cleared up.

It is much apprehended that the Comet packet, which failed from Jamaica the 28th of July, is either lost or taken. She was only 75 tons burthen; but what adds most to the disappointment of the merchants upon this occasion, is, that no other is expected to arrive from that island for near six weeks to come; which is entirely owing to the irregularity of government in not dispatching them monthly.

The proprietors of the East India Company expect by the next packet an account of the capture of some of the Dutch islands in the east.

The late Government dispatches from the West Indies bring advice, that the Spanish register ships were arrived at Cape Francois, under the convoy of seven fail of the line, but all in a very shattered and foul condition.

By a private letter from Paris we learn, that Count de Guichen has resigned the command of the fleet.

Government have received advice, that as soon as Admiral Sir Samuel Hood was convinced that Mons. de Grasse's squadron was gone to Cape Francois, he failed immediately with 15 ships of the line, for the Cheapeake, in North America, where Sir Peter Parker was to join him with five or six fail more.

Basseterre, St Kitt's, July 20. On Saturday last arrived here his Majesty's ship Triumph of 74 guns, Stair Douglas, Esq; commander, with the homeward-bound ships from Barbadoes and St Lucia; they inform that the June packet was just arrived at St Lucia with the intelligence of the arrival of the long expected fleet from London at Barbadoes, under convoy of three frigates.

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, October 6.

"We have at present a very great dearth of news, though Ministry are in daily expectation of hearing from Commodore Keith Stewart, between whom and the Dutch they think an engagement unavoidable."

"The conversation of the public, at present, principally turns upon Sir George Rodney and General Vaughan, respecting their conduct at St Eustatia. It is very certain, whatever may have been the fact, that their Sovereign is far from approving of the measures they took. What the public wish to know is whether they acted of their own mere accord, or in consequence of particular instructions from home. Till that matter is cleared up, it will hardly be possible to know who is to blame. The Ministry, it is said, deny they ever gave any orders for seizing on the property found at St Eustatia; while the friends of the commanders assert the contrary. How this matter really stands, time alone can determine."

It was this morning very confidently reported, that Mr Alderman Wooldridge had been at court to kiss hands on his being appointed Under-Secretary of State to Lord George Germaine, but the report is not altogether credited.

"Notwithstanding Minorca is said to have surrendered to the Spaniards, Government have not received any advice thereof, though many persons take upon themselves to vouch for the fact; and, in aid of the probability of the event, report, that most of the forces employed in the siege of Gibraltar had gone to the assistance of the Duke de Crillon, in order to render him the success he had met with."

"The Ministry are very anxious to hear farther from Sir Henry Clinton, as by private letters they understand things to be in a very critical situation in America. By the reinforcements received by Generals Wayne, Green, and the Marquis la Fayette, General Lord Cornwallis had been obliged to retire nearer the coast; while Sir Henry Clinton found himself constrained to remand the greater part of the forces he had sent to Lord Cornwallis, in order to render the attacks of General Washington and the Count Rochambeau abortive, should they feel themselves bold enough to approach him for that purpose."

"The neutral powers, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, are said to have proposed articles of peace between Great-Britain and Holland, and to have recommended the same to those powers respectively. No answer is yet returned by either; but it is reported, that the before-mentioned states are determined to take an active part against that power that shall refuse to subscribe to the terms proposed."

"It is very much talked of, that Lord Mansfield will resign before the meeting of Parliament, the Chief Justice of England, which his Lordship has filled for so many years, with such distinguished learning and honour. Lord Loughborough it is said, will succeed him."

"We hear nothing new from Admiral Darby, but it is certain that he is not gone to Minorca."

Extract of another letter from London, Oct. 6.

"We expect every day very important accounts from our fleet in the north sea. When every circumstance relating to this small squadron is considered, it will be found to be a very wise and judicious measure: It blocks up a great number of ships, who would have returned to Holland directly, with cargoes of naval military stores, which the Dutch are in great want of; and, in all probability, their men of war will not be able to put to sea for want of them. If our fleet can keep in its proper station till the latter end of this month, it is expected the business will be completely done; for, if the Dutch even venture out then, it will be too late to return before winter sets in; and it is the back cargo that is of so much importance to them in their present situation. Besides the blocking

up the port, that the Ministry to at known among bound Dutch their cargoes them much to Indian are

"We have authority, that the Admiralty of Charlestown some of the inquiry, is a variety of rebuffs the red; but that Indians and was equally ideas. He j deacy; and ran away. their men in ed all they co and, by taki town, in the were atlog march, these predations were tacked, defe taken prifone could make with such a that those p Volunteers a prevail over

We forme probable James lected repel Right Hono can now, from this will after reflects no fu be highly ag and concord

Yesterday BAND waited Esq; Lord the comman which his L the unanimo —The bu Superintend

It gives n of the citize a view of jo nment Muti ferred their f gance to th This day miralty of E and Thom Dunkirk, t take their t don, the 3 of Great Br the French the future to and country them, as in has been m mild measur upon this oc In the fir and fully ac two soldiers companied coach, Mr ned to lose

Wilson f ter of New burgh, stan Admiralty, have come secutor and vember nex This day pointed Mon lies of Can On Frid We had and the oth still detain which was is hoped fo

"The d y; by t w s no bu f renoun a Hugh Ma d Red at h m, with a d batter July incl Court cor t air ver whereup

"The ferant to Argyle, cutting George of Camp appearing against h

up the outward-bound Dutch ships, there is great reason to think, that there is another object in view, which makes our Ministry so attentive to this fleet in the north sea. It is well known among the merchants, that several of the homeward-bound Dutch East India ships are not yet arrived, and some of them are known to have put into Norway, where they offered their cargoes to the Danish East India Company, and wanted them much to buy them. It is highly probable, that the East India ships are also part of the object for the squadron in the north sea.

"We had this day current on 'Change, and from good authority, that a cartel ship, from the Delaware to Charlestown, met Admiral Hool's Squadron at sea, steering towards the Chesapeake.

"You have seen accounts in all our papers of the province of Charlestown being up in arms, and greatly distressed, by some of the back settlers making depredations, &c. This, on enquiry, is a very high coloured picture: That there are flying parties of rebels in certain districts, is very true; and that they harass the royalists whenever they can, may easily be conceived; but that they get to no great head, is plain from the fate of Haines and his party. Haines had been true to no party, and was equally the object of contempt and punishment from both sides. He joined the King's friends when they got the ascendancy; and, for the third or fourth time, broke his parole and ran away. Seizable that he deserved punishment, he joined other men in the same desperate circumstances, and they mustered all they could, to the amount of 200, some say not so many, and, by taking the advantage of coming down upon Charlestown, in the very height of the hot weather, when the troops were altogether laid up, and unable to take field for any distant march, these freebooters committed some wanton and cruel depredations within 20 miles of Charlestown. They were soon attacked, defeated, and Haines and several of the ringleaders, taken prisoners. Haines has since been hanged. If the Royalists could make such short work, and take such effectual measures with such a bold and daring party, I think we may conclude, that those parties are dwindling to nothing; and, as the Loyal Volunteers are daily increasing, we may hope they will at last prevail over them."

We formerly ventured a conjecture, that it was more than probable James Hunter Blair, Esq; would be unanimously elected representative to Parliament for this city, in room of the Right Honourable Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. deceased. We can now, from pretty good authority, assure the Public, that this will actually be the case. A circumstance which, while it reflects no small degree of honour upon that gentleman, must be highly agreeable to every inhabitant who wishes to see peace and concord preferred in the city.

Yesterday, a Committee of the EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND waited upon the Right Honourable DAVID STUART, Esq; Lord Provost of this city, and requested him to accept of the command of the corps as Colonel Commandant in Chief, which his Lordship most politely complied with, and received the unanimous resolution of the corps in form of a commission. —The business of the corps is managed by a Committee of Superintendence, each of whom acts as Major, by rotation.

It gives us pleasure to hear there are several different parties of the citizens getting instructed in the manual exercise, with a view of joining the Defensive Band; and that a number of eminent Musical Performers of the city have disinterestedly offered their services, who, forming a complete band, add elegance to this laudable and truly patriotic institution.

This day, Mr John Crick, Deputy Marshal of the Admiralty of England, set off with Luke Ryan late commander, and Thomas Coppinger, Lieutenant of the Colonne privateer of Dunkirk, who were prisoners in the Castle of Edinburgh, to take their trial before a Court of Oyer and Terminer in London, the 31st October instant, for high treason, being subjects of Great Britain, and found in arms under commissions from the French King. And we are assured it is determined for the future to try every man found in arms against their King and country, that they may suffer the punishment justly due to them, as it has been found the Government's lenity hitherto has been much abused; for, in place of being reclaimed by mild measures, these traitors have increased. —The cavalcade, upon this occasion, consisted of three post chaises and a coach. In the first chaise were three soldiers, with loaded muskets, and fully accoutred; in the second, Luke Ryan, attended by two soldiers; in the third, Thomas Coppinger, likewise accompanied by two soldiers, all properly armed; and, in the coach, Mr Crick, with his attendants. They are determined to lose no time by the road, but post it the whole way.

Wilson Potts, late commander of the Dreadnought privateer of Newcastle, present prisoner in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, stands indicted before the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, for rape, piracy, and robbery. His trial should have come on Monday last, but, by mutual consent of the prosecutor and prisoner, was delayed till Monday the 19th of November next.

This day, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, appointed Messrs George Rae and James Clephan Resident Bailies of Canongate; and Mr James Murray, Treasurer.

On Friday last arrived at Aberdeen, Admiral Arbuthnot. We hear from London, that the Star, Ritchie, for Leith, and the other ships for the Frith and Tay, Aberdeen, &c. are still detained at the Nore for want of convoy. The Alfred which was appointed for that service having gone into dock, it is hoped some stronger convoy will be appointed.

Extract of a letter from Inverary, Oct. 6.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday, by the Right Honourable Lord Braxfield. As there was no business for that diet, the Court was continued till this forenoon at ten o'clock, and then proceeded to the trial of Hugh Macintyre, servant to James Macintyre of Glenoe, indicted at the instance of Donald Campbell tackman of Auchtermuchty, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, for an assault and battery. The trial continued about two hours, when the jury inclosed in the room adjoining to the Court-house, — (the Court continued sitting) — and, in about half an hour, returned their verdict, all in one voice, finding the libel not proven, whereupon the panel was dismissed from the bar.

"Then the Court proceeded to the trial of John Kell, late servant to George Kell, tackman of Croshill, in the county of Argyle, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for cutting out the tongue of a horse, the property of the said George Kell. John Kell had been imprisoned in the tolbooth of Campbelltown, but broke prison, and escaped; and he not appearing, sentence of outlawry and fugitation was pronounced against him. This ended the business here, and the Court was

continued till Wednesday morning next, the last day of the ayre at this place, and then set out for Stirling."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Berwick, off the Texel, Sept. 21. 1781.

"We arrived off the Texel the 13th inst. and are to cruise there as long as the weather will allow us. The Dutch fleet is not yet failed, and we are in high expectations they will venture out. Our frigates pay them a visit every day, and can count in the Texel a flag and fifteen pendants, with a large fleet of merchantmen. The other day they brought us the agreeable news, that a Dutch ship of 74 guns (supposed to be the Admiral General) was aground, and though the Dutch have taken away every thing out of her, it is doubtful whether she will ever be got off. We also understand, by a gentleman lately from Holland, and now on board the Berwick, that besides the ship which sunk immediately after the action, that another large frigate had afterwards sunk, and a 50 gun ship rendered quite unfit for service, from the damages they had sustained.

"Count Byland, with three or four men of war, is soon expected at the Texel from Cadiz, with the five homeward-bound Dutch East-Indiamen, and about sixty sail of merchantmen from the Mediterranean; a noble haul, if we could come a-thwart them."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Oct. 1.

"Yesterday, the following troops of cavalry arrived in this city, viz. the Bandon Cavalry, Samson Stawell, Esq; Colonel; the Doneraile Rangers, Right Honourable Lord Doneraile, Colonel; the Duhallow Rangers, the Honourable Percival, Colonel; the Imokilly Horse, Edward Roche, Esq; Colonel; the Kilworth Volunteers, John Hyde, Esq; Major; and the Glanmire Union, Henry Mannix, Esq; Colonel. They were received on the Grand Parade, by the Cork Union and Cork Cavalry, where they got billets. And this morning, they, together with the True Blue Light Dragoons, Blackpool and Cork Cavalry, marched to Blarney, where they were exercised by Colonel Stawell, preparatory to the review.

"Last Saturday arrived his Majesty's frigate Eurydice, 28 guns, Captain Wilson, from a cruise. And yesterday, his Majesty's sloop Allegator, 18 guns, Captain Rockham, arrived also from a cruise.

"This day, there was a sheep killed by Benjamin Bousfield, Esq; bred and fattened by Mr Bagwell, on the lands of Belgrove, the carcass of which weighed 1 Cwt. 2 qrs 13 lb.

"This day, Walter Travers, Esq; was sworn mayor, and Robert Hutchinson and Peter Dumas, Esqrs, were sworn Sheriffs of this city, for the ensuing year."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 3.

"The repairs of the Parliament-house, previous to the opening of the session on Tuesday next, are more complete than for many years past; the great branch of the House of Commons has been new gilt, as also the chair, &c. An additional door has been put in the great Corridor, which incloses the Commons coffee-room.

"Yesterday, the wife of the Rev. Peter Fay of Paradise-row was safely delivered of two sons and a daughter, all likely to do well."

Extract of a letter from Sligo, Sept. 28.

"We are sorry to be informed, that, on Sunday last, in the equinoctial storm, the brig Eleanor, of this port, Captain Bell, was unfortunately driven ashore at Poll-heeny, on the Trehagh coast, about 24 miles westward of this town, and her bottom so much damaged by beating against the rocks, that it remains doubtful whether she can be got off. She is loaded with kelp, which she had taken in at that place, and, we hear, was bound for Liverpool, whether she had been ready to sail for some days before, but was unluckily detained by contrary winds. Happily none of the crew were lost.

"Last Wednesday, a poor woman in a droopy was tapped, when the amazing quantity of 34 quarts of water was extracted from her."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 76th regiment, dated on board the Lord Mulgrave transport, Hampton Road, Virginia, July 23.

"From the 14th April to the 15th instant, we have travelled about 250 miles by water, and about 500 by land, in this province, going backwards and forwards, in order to bring the rebels to action, but to no purpose, except destroying 6000 hogheads of tobacco, a vast quantity of military and other stores, a loss which cannot be retrieved for some years. Lord Cornwallis having orders to send a great part of the army to New York, marched from Williamsburgh to James's City Island, and on the 4th and 5th instant, crossed over the whole baggage of the army to Cobham, the opposite side of James's River. The Queen's Rangers went over as a guard. The rest of the army waited at James's City Island, ready to cross the next day, but the rebels imagining the whole had crossed except three or four hundred and a few cavalry, marched down their whole force under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette and General Wayne, to attack this supposed handful of men. — They first began by attacking a small picquet consisting of 20 Highlanders of the 76th, commanded by Lieutenant Balvaird of the 80th, who being early wounded, Lieutenant Allston of the same regiment, who was accidentally there, took the command of the picquet, he was also wounded. Lieut. Wemyss, who was acting as adjutant to the 76th, being sent on a message to the picquet, seeing Allston wounded, dismounted and gave him his horse, drew his sword, and took the command of the picquet. He had hardly had it two minutes when he was wounded; and though the half of the men were by this time either killed or wounded, the rest of the brave Highlanders kept their ground, (though opposed by ten times their number), till ordered in by Lord Cornwallis, but not before they had expended about 50 rounds each man. The picquet was engaged near two hours, Lord Cornwallis would have reinforced it, but did not chuse to show his strength, willing to bring the rebels out of the woods: his calling in the picquet had the desired effect; for the rebels, who were still undecided as to our numbers, advanced into a plain field, and proceeded some way. Mean time Lord Cornwallis had his whole army drawn up in two different lines. On seeing the rebels advance, he ordered Col. Dundas's brigade, consisting of about 250 men of the 76th, as many of the 80th, and 100 of the 43d to attack, which they did briskly; and after reciprocal volleys passed, we charged them with bayonets and put them instantly to flight. After pursuing them above a mile and a half, night becoming dark, and a thick brush wood favoured, their escape. We took two field pieces, (one of them taken from Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga.) About 60 of the rebels were found killed, and a number wounded; besides several prisoners taken. A number of deserters came in, by whom we are informed that above 2500 of the continentals, chiefly consisting of the rifle-

men and light infantry, were opposed to us in the action; besides 3000 militia as a corps de reserve, which were not engaged. None of the British were engaged except Col. Dundas's brigade, as above, and latterly a few light infantry and Hessians. The 76th had killed Mr Lewis Macdonald, a volunteer of my company, who fell by my side, and his privates; and wounded, three officers, and 23 rank and file. — The officers are, Lieut. Wemyss, Lieut. Donald Macdonald, and Ensign C. Macdonald. The 80th had three officers wounded, two of whom since died, and 27 rank and file: 42d one killed. The light infantry and Hessians a few wounded.

"Except the action at Peterburgh, this was the first day the 76th and 80th were tried. It would not become me to pass any encomium upon them; the compliment paid them by Lord Cornwallis, in next day's orders, far surpasses any thing that I can say.

"On the 13th instant, we left Lord Cornwallis at Suffolk, 30 miles from Portsmouth, with the 23d, 33d, 71st, and 80th regiments, Hessian regiment de Bay, and the guards, in all about 1700 men. — Tarleton and the legion were then about Richmond. — On the 17th, the light infantry, 43d, 76th, Queen's Rangers, and two regiments of Anspach, embarked at Portsmouth, and still lie at anchor here, not five miles from it. — We were once told that we were bound for New-York; it is now rumoured we go elsewhere. There is a report that the French fleet has got out of Rhode-Island; perhaps that detains us."

The SONG inscribed to the Gentlemen of the EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND, came rather too late for insertion this night, but shall certainly have a place in our next.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
Oct. 13. Another, Taylor, from Christa Sound, with tar.
Hawke, St Clair, from Stockton, with chevie.
Lady Elizabeth, Gray, from ditto, with ditto.
Betty, Johnston, from Glasgow, with flax.
Adventure, Stoddart, from Hull, with crooked wood.
Betsey and Peggie, Robertson, from Berwick, with cats.
Arrived in Leith Roads from Shetland, his Majesty's armed ship Leith.

COLLEGE, GLASGOW, 8th October 1781.

MR JOHN MILLAR Advocate, Professor of LAW in the University of Glasgow, will begin his PRELECTIONS on JUSTINIAN'S INSTITUTES and PANDECTS, on Monday the 5th of November next; and on the Tuesday and Wednesday following, his Courses of Lectures on PUBLIC LAW, and on the LAW of SCOTLAND.

NORWAY TAR.

PETER and FRANCIS FORRESTER have just got home, a Cargo of good SHEEP TAR, which are selling at their Warehouses, Leith.

N. B. At the Russia Warehouse within the Exchange, good DANTZIG HONEY, at 2 s. 9 d. the pint.

TWO ENSIGNCIES TO BE SOLD.

ONE in the 42d Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lord John Murray; the other in the 76th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Commandant John Macdonell. Both regiments are in America.

For particulars, apply to Mr Robert Strell, in No. 7. Tokenham Yard, London; and George Tod writer in Edinburgh.

Government Security to every Adventurer in the present Lottery 1781, deposited in the Bank of England.

W. HODGES

TAKES the liberty of acquainting the Nobility and Gentry, &c. that he has a diversity of Tickets now on sale, at his STATE LOTTERY OFFICES, APPOINTED by GOVERNMENT for buying, selling, and INSURING Lottery Tickets and Shares of Tickets, Chances of Tickets, and Shares of Chances.

VIZ.

At his Office, No. 76, in the Strand, near the Adelphi;
At his Office in Cockspur-Street, Charing-Cross;
At his Office, No. 46, Great-Queen-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields;
At his Office in Portland-Street, and the Corner of Mortimer-Street;
At his Office, No. 56, Harley-Street, Cavendish-Square;
At his Office, No. 27, New-Street, Covent-Garden;
At his Office, No. 63, in New-Bond-Street, near Oxford-Street;
At his Office, No. 59, Bishopsgate-Street Within;
LONDON.

And at his Office, No. 5, Crampton-Court, DUBLIN.
A Portion of Tickets are divided into Shares, Chances, and Adventures, stamped and secured, pursuant to act of Parliament, in the Bank of England, where the original Tickets are also deposited, and there to remain until after drawn, for the Security of the Fortunate Adventurers.

The Purchaser of a QUARTER of a Ticket or Adventure, will receive as under, viz.

L. 5000	o if a prize of L. 20,000	L. 250	o if a prize of L. 1000
2500	o	125	o
1250	o	62	o
625	o	31	o
312	o	15	o
156	o	7	o
78	o	3	o

The Purchaser of an EIGHTH of a Ticket or Adventure will receive half the above sums; and the Purchaser of a SIXTEENTH will receive one quarter of the above sums; and to be paid without deduction.

W. HODGES flatters himself, that the punctuality and probity which he has made the basis of his negotiations for a series of years, and the uncommon degree of public favour which he has been so happy to possess in consequence thereof, have established his credit on the firmest foundation. But, for the entire satisfaction of the public at large, he has appropriated a number of Tickets to be divided into the following most capital and unequalled adventures:

ADVENTURES at HALF A GUINEA each,

By which the Purchaser will receive, during the whole drawing, as under, viz.

L. 1300	o if a prize of L. 20000	L. 30	o if a prize of L. 1000
500	o	1000	o
200	o	500	o
100	o	300	o
60	o	200	o

Adventures at 5 s. 6 d. each, by which the Purchaser will receive half the above sums.

ADVENTURES at HALF A GUINEA each,

For which the Purchaser will receive as under, viz.

L. 700	o if a prize of L. 20000	L. 35	o if a prize of L. 1000
350	o	1000	o
175	o	500	o
105	o	300	o
70	o	200	o

And to 5 s. 6 d. (the whole purchase-money returned) if L. 20. Adventures at 5 s. 6 d. each, by which the Purchaser will receive half the above sums.

The first-drawn Tickets for the first six days, entitled to 500 l. each; the first-drawn Tickets for the next six days, entitled to 1000 l. each; the first-drawn on the 13th and 17th days, entitled to 2000 l. each; the first-drawn on the 18th and 20th days, entitled to 3000 l. each; and the last drawn, entitled to 1000 l. are all included in the above adventures.

The Lottery begins drawing on Thursday the 15th of November. — Not two Blanks to a Prize.

N. B. Country correspondents, by remitting good bills at sight, or short date, (by letter post paid) to W. Hodges, No. 76. in the Strand, London, will have their orders executed by return of post; also, orders taken in, and adventures had, with the Gentlemen at large at J. and E. Balfours Bookellers in Edinburgh.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
Oct. 5. Jean, Angus, from Londonderry, with goods.
6. Cunningham Privateer, from a cruise.

SAILED.
5. Argyle, Campbell, for Dublin, with goods.
Magaret, Livingstone, for Belfast, with ditto.
Janet, Laon, for Dublin, with coals.
6. Jean, Blair, for Dublin, with coals.
7. Samuel, Carrie, for Belfast, with goods.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

ARRIVED at Stromness.
Sept. 17. Maria and Louisa, Johnson, of and for Memel, from Dublin, in ballast; failed again the 18th.
Friendship, Cooper, of and for Leith, from Lochmaddie, with kelp; taken on the 15th cur. by the Fly privateer of Dun-
link, W. Fall commander, about four leagues to the east-ward of the Chickenhead, and ransomed for 300 guineas; failed again the 18th.

18. Brothers, Cruickshanks, of Stromness, from Montrose, ballast.
19. Rachel, Clouston, of ditto, from Leith, with salt, &c.
20. Farmer, Ewing, of Anstruther, from Dyfart, from Dumfries, with salt.

Polly, Gray, of and from Peterhead, for Layford, in ballast.

SAILED.
26. Felt, Bort, of Aberdeen, from Eddale, for Crumond, with flates.
Bella, Smith, of Stromness, for Whitby, with kelp.
27. John, Sheriff, of Leith, from Kirkwall, for Newcastle, with ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Oct. 3.

	FIRST.	SECOND.	THIRD.
Wheat,	20s. 0d.	18s. 4d.	16s. 8d.
Barley,	14 0	13 4	12 0
Oats,	12 0	10 6	9 2
Pease,	11 8	10 3	9 4

ENGLISH APPLES.

ARRIVED from KENT, a Cargo of EXCELLENT APPLES, in fine order, consisting of
GOLDEN PIPPINS,
NONPAREILS,
RUSSETS;
And a great variety of other kinds for baking, and for table use.
Selling next door to the Weigh House, LEITH.

HOUSE IN ARGYLE-SQUARE.

TO be SOLD, the DWELLING-HOUSE in Argyle-Square, belonging to David Erskine Clerk to the Signet, consisting of twelve rooms, several light closets, kitchen, garrets, and four cellars, with a back area, water-pipe, and many other conveniences. One of the rooms is 30 feet by 18, and of a proper height. The situation of the house is pleasant and central.—It will be shown on Monday, Thursday, and Friday, betwixt one and three afternoon.
A purchaser may have access at Martinmas next.

A House in the Old Assembly Close

TO SET OR SELL.

TO be Set or Sold, and entered to at Whitfriday next, A DWELLING-HOUSE in the Old Assembly Close, being the 4th story on the north side of the scale stair, presently occupied by George Andrew writer in Edinburgh, consisting of six fire-rooms, a kitchen, a pantry, several closets, two cellars, one of which is fitted up with catacombs, two garrets, and other conveniences.—The house is insured in the Friendly Insurance Office, and the premium paid up.

And to be SUBSET, either along with the House or separately, A STABLE fitted up with stalls for two horses, and an Hay-loft above it, in Con's Close, presently occupied by Mr Andrew;—or, if more agreeable to those whom the stable and hay-loft may suit, the lease of them to be assigned.

The house and stable will be shown any day between 11 at mid-day and 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and those whom either of these subjects may suit are requested to apply to Mr Andrew, the proprietor.

SALE OF CORNS, CATTLE, &c.

To be SOLD by public roup at DOONSIDE, in the neighbourhood of the town of Ayr, upon Monday the 15th October instant, at twelve o'clock noon.

SUNDRY Parcels of Wheat, Barley, Bear, Oats, and Pease, with their Fodder; as also, a quantity of Rye-Grass Hay, a number of fine Milk Cows, and Young Queys, of the best kinds; some Fat Cattle, and a parcel of Old Fat Wedders; as also, a Pair of strong handsome bay Chaise Mares, and sundry Draught Horses, Mares, and Colts, all of good kinds.—The roup will begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till the whole is sold off; and credit given to purchasers till Whitfriday, upon their granting proper security.

As also, the Parks and Inclosures of Doonside will be let, part in pasture and the rest for ploughing, together with the Houses, Stables, Byre, and Barns, for three years from Martinmas next.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of John Boscawell writer in Ayr; and the grounds, cattle, and grain, will be shown by Thomas McColin, griever at Doonside.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands and Estate of WESTFIELD, lying within the parish of Spynie and thir of Elgin and Forres. This estate is of excellent soil, remarkably well accommodated, and of great extent for the rent. It is situated in the best cultivated and most pleasant part of Moray shire. The mansion-house is within two miles of the sea, and a like distance from the town of Elgin. Those who incline to purchase may apply to John Lums, writer to the signet, or Mr William Robertson merchant, Elgin.

SEAMEN and LANDMEN WANTED.



THE LIVELY PRIVATEER, WILLIS MACHELL, Commander, mounting 18 carriage guns, having returned to Leith with three rich American prizes, is now getting ready for sea with all expedition, and will soon sail to finish her cruise, in company with THE

YOUNG LIVELY PRIVATEER, mounting 12 carriage guns.

Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Landmen are wanted. And as the Captain's information regarding American vessels, &c. requires his proceeding to a certain station with all possible dispatch, great encouragement is giving by the Captains on board, and Messrs. Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

A few OFFICERS are also wanted.

A SLOOP FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Ritchie on the shore of Leith, on Thursday the 25th of October current, at twelve o'clock noon.

THE SLOOP SUCCESS, Burden about 50 tons, with her float-boat and appurtenances, as the presently lies in the harbour of Leith.

The inventory and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Alexander Ross depute clerk of session, and John Learmonth merchant, Leith.

FARM to LET, and HAY to SELL.

EDINBURGH, October 10. 1781.

THE FARM of HAGGS, and PUBLIC HOUSE, &c. of CORSEHOUSE, in the parish of Oldcote, six miles south of Edinburgh, near the House of Muir, on the Linton and Moscat roads, presently possessed by James Hillop, to SET, and to be entered to at Martinmas 1782, the 11th of November next.

For further particulars, apply to Archibald Trotter merchant in Edinburgh, the proprietor, head of the Canongate; or at the Bush, in said parish, where fine HAY is presently falling at Three Pence sterling per stone, for ready money only, deliverable at the Bush.

N. B. None need apply for the above farm, but those who can give security to Mr Trotter's satisfaction.—Not to be repeated.

FARM IN PERTHSHIRE TO LET.

TO be LET for such term of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas 1782, The Farm of the Parks and Inclosures of TULLIBARDINE, situated four miles south-east of the village of Cirk, in the parish of Blackford, presently possessed by Mrs Miller. The farm-house and office-houses in good order.

Proposals will be received by Thomas Bisset, the Duke of Atholl's factor at Dunkeld.

A FARM TO LET.

TO be LET in lease for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and to be entered into at the terms of Martinmas 1782.

The Farm of OXGANGS, consisting of about 172 acres Scots measure, all arable ground, of a good soil, and well watered, lying three miles south-west from Edinburgh, in the parish of Collington.

Proposals to be given in, in writing, to Mr James Forrest writer to the signet, St David's Street, New Town; and it may be depened on, that such offers as are not accepted shall be kept secret.

A FARM and MILL in FIFE to LET.

For Five Years from Martinmas 1781.

TO be LET by public roup, on Saturday the 27th October cur. within the house of Henry Logan brewer in Crail, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve forenoon.

That Part of the Lands of STRAVITHY, lying on the south side of the burn, and on the east and west sides of the road leading from St Andrews to Anstruther, consisting of 57 acres or thereby, of good arable ground. Together with the MILL of Stravithy, affricted millraces, and aqueduct thereof, and piece of Braes lying beneath the mill. ALSO, The COTTOWN of Stravithy, containing 140 acres or thereby, all as presently possessed by David and James Wilsons, tenants therein, all lying in the parish of Denino.

The mill has command of water at all seasons, and has an extensive out-shire. There is plenty of coals within a mile, and limestone within three miles of the lands.—The lands lie within two miles of St Andrews, three miles of Crail, and four from Anstruther, Kilsenny, and Pittenweem.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Andrew Whyte town-clerk of Crail.

A HOUSE TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, That ELEGANT HOUSE in the west side of St Andrew's Square, all within itself, belonging to Mr Smollet of Lynington, and presently possessed by Mr Euan Hepburn advocate; with the Stables and Coach-house belonging thereto.

The house to be seen every day betwixt twelve and two o'clock at noon; and those inclining to take the same, may be informed of particulars, by applying to Samuel Mitchellson clerk to the signet, Carrubber's Close.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th December 1781, at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and others aftermentioned, which belonged to WILLIAM STEWART, Esq. of CASTLE-STEWART. To be put up as follows:

I. The Lands and barony of RAVENSTOUN, now called CASTLE-STEWART, and the eight merk land of Downton, lying in the parishes of Gifferton and Sorbie, and thir of Wigton, consisting of 2640 acres, or thereby, and paying 10351. Sterling yearly rent.

On this estate, which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided, there is a large commodious modern mansion-house, with suitable offices, all in excellent repair; also fine gardens, and a large policy laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting very thriving.

The estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it, and about 500 acres lying round the mansion-house; is presently out of lease. It holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight clear qualifications for electing a member of Parliament on the old extent. The tenants are valued.

II. The Lands and barony of NEWTON-STEWART, lying in the parish of Penningham, and thir of Wigton, consisting of 1300 acres or thereby, and paying 3241. 6s. 11d. of yearly rent, whereof 3111. 5s. 6d. is property rent, and the remaining 130. 1s. 5d. is the feu-duties of the houses and gardens in the town of Newton-Stewart.

The burgh of barony of Newton-Stewart is a very thriving town. It lies on the great military road from Carlisle to Portpatrick, and also on the road from Glasgow through Ayrshire to Glasgow, and within a mile and a half of the sea-port of Carty, where lime and sea shells for improving the lands are imported at a cheap rate.

The estate holds of the Crown; it lies on the river Cree, and has a salmon-fishing in that river. The tenants are valued, and the purchaser will have a right to them.

If this barony does not sell on the 12th December next, it will then be divided and exposed in lots, and the lots specified in the news-papers.

III. The Lands and barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the parish of Balmaghie, and stewartry of Kirkcubright, consisting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 4061. Sterling of yearly rent, to be exposed in cumulo, or in the following lots:

1. The Mains of Duchrae and the lands of Ullock and Meikle and Little Craigs, containing 273 acres or thereby, as possessed by Samuel and David McLellan at 1351. 2s. Sterling.

2. Drumblair, Torroch, and Meikle and little Duchrae, containing 884 acres or thereby, as possessed by James McConochy, at 1451. 10s. Sterling.

3. Urriock and Clonie, containing 637 acres or thereby, as possessed by Andrew McMin, at 1081. 19s. 1d. 9-12ths sterling.

4. Drumbrack, containing 137 acres or thereby, as possessed by William McKenzie, at 161. 9s. 10d. sterling.

The barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and is rated in the cess books at 9251. 6s. 8d. Scots.—It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the loch of Carlingwork, marle of the best quality for improving the lands is got at a cheap and easy rate.

There is a wood on this estate, which at last cutting, in 1768, sold for 400 l. and there is another wood fit for cutting, worth about 100 l.—The tenants pay all public and parish burdens, over and above their rents.—The tenants are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

IV. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the town of Wigton, as presently possessed by Mrs Isabella Stewart at the rent of 51. sterling.

V. A HOUSE in the town of Whithorn, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir, at the rent of 15s. Sterling.

The title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leases, plans of the estates and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain, persons inclining to purchase may apply.—Mr Samuel McCaul in Crobie will show the lands.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

That FIELD lately belonging to Mr Alexander Learmonth, on the east side of Leith Walk, near the foot of it, inclosed to the Walk and to the north by stone dikes and hedges, and to the east and south by hedges.—On the east there is a mill of excellent water from the Calton Hill. The front to the Walk is about 242 feet in length, and is an agreeable situation for building on. It consists of about three English acres and six perches.

There is to be sold with it, the Superiority of a Subfeu of an adjacent Field, some time ago feued to Robert Bull junior, and now belonging to Alexander Home, son to the deceased Alexander Home of Manderton. Both the property and superiority to be sold hold of the Trinity Hospital, Edinburgh.

The progress of writs and conditions of roup, with a plan of the ground, are to be seen in the hands of James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Alexander Ross depute clerk of session, any person wanting to be informed of other particulars may apply.

THAT there is to be again exposed to sale, by public roup, upon Friday the second day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, within the Queen's Head Tavern, Ayr.

That part of the Nethertown of Alloway called the KILN PARK, lying in the parish, and within a measured mile and a half of the town of Ayr, divided into three inclosures, with a slated farm-house, formerly exposed to sale, and now the upset price to be lowered. The purchaser's entry to be at the 22d day of November next.

The articles of roup and progress of writs will be seen in the hands of Robert Aitken writer in Ayr.

SALE OF LANDS NEAR THE TOWN OF Ayr.

THAT upon the 16th day of November next, betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and two afternoon, there is to be exposed to sale by public voluntary roup, within the house of John Mackenzie writer in Ayr.

The Lands and Estate of BRAEHEAD, lying in the parish of Saint Evox and thir of Ayr, and within a mile of the town of Ayr, with the teind, &c. holding of the Crown.

These lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of river of Ayr. There is a genteel commodious mansion-house, with suitable offices, upon the lands, with an extensive orchard and good kitchen-garden, and the whole are to be set up at a low price.

The progress of writs, with the articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Robert Aitken writer in Ayr.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF WIGTON.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Two and a Half-merk Land of CAPENOCH, and Two Merk Land of CULBAE, of old extent, lying in the parish of Kirkcubright, and thir of Wigton. These lands consist of about 400 acres, are in the natural possession of the proprietor, and are valued at 1001. Sterling per annum. They hold blench of the Crown, and entitle to a vote in the county. They lie within a few miles of a navigable river, and the sea, and the town of Wigton, have marle, and ready access to line.

For particulars apply to Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the 11th for the time, or the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the pressing and subsequent weeks, within the Parliament or New Session House in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon.

The LANDS of HALCRAIG, called the MAINS, with the Mansion-house of Halcraig, office-houses, dovecotes, orchards, yards, and pertinents, comprehending therein the house commonly called Seal's Hall, grounds, and others; as also, the haill Woods and Planting growing on the said lands; lying in the parish of Carlisle, and thir of Lynark; together with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage of the said Mains. The yearly fee rent of these lands, as proved in the process of sale, amounts to 641. 18s. 11d. sterling; and they hold of Sir James Stewart of Coltness, Bart. for payment of 11. 5s. sterling of feued yearly.

The upset price at which they are to be exposed is 14481. 17s. 1d. sterling, being twenty-two years purchase of the free rent.

Upon the said lands there is a substantial good mansion-house, consisting of three floors, covered with blue slate, built within the last years, at a considerable expence; and a copse-wood, consisting by the plan, of ten acres and upwards; and no value is put on the said mansion-house and copse-wood, which must afford great encouragement to purchasers in offering for these subjects.

The lands will be shown by any of the tenants on the grounds, and the house by the servant who lives in it.

The conditions of roup, with the progress of writings, may be seen by applying to Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of session, or to Samuel Mitchellson junior, clerk to the signet.

SALE OF INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by private Bargain, by the Tutors of Miss Oatley

Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Session, All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Father and Weller Inchmartine, Fittmiller, Craigcraigh, Mill and affricted millraces thereof, Balgay, Midside, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the Teinds of the forefard whole lands, except those of Balgay, all holding blench of the Crown, and lying in the parishes of Errol, Inchture, and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 993 l. 18s. 10d. 11-12ths Sterling of money, 39 bolls 2 firlets 3 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlets barley, and 417 bolls meal, with 565 poultry, besides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

This estate lies about mid-way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to these towns, in the heart of the Carle of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and consists of a proper proportion of carle and other grounds. The soil is of the richest and most substantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very best quality. The barony measure is large, and the vicual-farm gives the highest price. The tenants are all in good circumstances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the estate, which being capable of great improvement a purchaser will have every prospect of rises as the leases drop.

There are many valuable old trees on the Carle estate, and an extensive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiller.

The mansion-house, which consists of twelve rooms, besides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and stands nearly in the center of the estate, at a proper distance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-house, a fine orchard, and a garden, inclosed by high walls, well stocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which surrounds the house, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaser can have access at pleasure, is sufficiently inclosed; and the thriving hedge rows and stripes of planting on this part of the estate give a most beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rent of the estate is sufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or such part thereof as the purchaser inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on feued security.

The progress is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet; to whom, or to John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may apply.

James Nicoll gardener at Inchmartine, will show the estate and house.